

Melbourne Herald.

No. 5573. — VOL. XXXVI

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1855.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM-TUG WASHINGTON.

For towage, apply to MITCHELL & CO., Queen's Wharf.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

To Watson's Bay and back, 8s. children, 4s. 6d. The steamer VICTORIA, from Melbourne, at 10, 12, 2, 4, and 6 o'clock; returning at 11, 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TO WATSON'S BAY.

On SUNDAY next, April 29, 1855, the steamer VICTORIA, at 10, 12, 2, 4, and 6 o'clock; returning at 11, 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock.

PARADISE STEAMERS.

Three times weekly, from Sydney, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. From Melbourne, at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. On SUNDAY, at 9 a.m. From Melbourne, at 4 p.m. April 18, 1855.

TO THE HUNTER—THE ILLALONG.

On SUNDAY, this evening, at 10 o'clock, JAMES PATTERSON, manager.

THE HUNTER STEAMER FOR MORETH.

Leave the Company's Wharf, Sydney, at 10 o'clock, and arrive at Moreth at 10 o'clock.

STEAMER TO WOLLONGONG.

Three times weekly, the steamer WOLLONGONG, leaving Melbourne at 10 o'clock, and arriving at Wollongong at 10 o'clock.

STEAM TO KIAMA AND SHOALHAVEN.

The steamer KIAMA, leaving Melbourne at 10 o'clock, and arriving at Kiama at 10 o'clock.

STEAM TO THE MANNING RIVER.

The steamer MANNING, leaving Melbourne at 10 o'clock, and arriving at Manning at 10 o'clock.

STEAM TO TOWFOLD BAY.

The steamer TOWFOLD, leaving Melbourne at 10 o'clock, and arriving at Towfold at 10 o'clock.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

At greatly reduced rates, apply to JAMES PATTERSON, manager.

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SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR TONGA, THE NAVIGATORS, AND OTHER ISLANDS.

The steamer TONGA, leaving Melbourne at 10 o'clock, and arriving at Tonga at 10 o'clock.

PRIDE OF THE SEA, FOR BATAVIA.

The steamer PRIDE, leaving Melbourne at 10 o'clock, and arriving at Batavia at 10 o'clock.

FOR VALPARAISO.

The steamer VALPARAISO, leaving Melbourne at 10 o'clock, and arriving at Valparaiso at 10 o'clock.

FOR CALLAO.

The steamer CALLAO, leaving Melbourne at 10 o'clock, and arriving at Callao at 10 o'clock.

FOR MADRAS.

The steamer MADRAS, leaving Melbourne at 10 o'clock, and arriving at Madras at 10 o'clock.

FOR PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The steamer ENGLAND, leaving Melbourne at 10 o'clock, and arriving at England at 10 o'clock.

FOR PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The steamer FRANCE, leaving Melbourne at 10 o'clock, and arriving at France at 10 o'clock.

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SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, 4-64ths of the

steamer WILMA, now trading between Melbourne and London.

CUTTER FOR SALE, in excellent condition, suitable

for the coasting trade, 28 tons burden, has been built by a thorough craftsman.

SHIP ROSE OF SHAMON, from LONDON.

Consignment by the above vessel will be placed in time for the coasting trade.

SHIP GYNEVER, from LONDON.

Consignment by the above vessel will be placed in time for the coasting trade.

KAPRILLAND, Captain STEPHEN, from LONDON.

Consignment by the above vessel will be placed in time for the coasting trade.

THE MERCEDES, from BORDEAUX.

Consignment by the above vessel will be placed in time for the coasting trade.

VESSELS WANTED.

At present, of 200 tons or thereabouts, to be well found in every respect.

WANTED, Vessels for the Chinese Islands, and

thence with cargo to London, Liverpool, or a safe port in the United Kingdom.

NOTICE—All Freight shipped by the Hunter

New Steam Navigation Company's boats from Sydney must be paid for.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Bourke-

street, Sydney, will be held on the 28th inst.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, Bourke-

street, Sydney, will be held on the 28th inst.

FOR LONDON, the steamer CATPA.

Wanted, 1000 tons, 11, MEYER, commander, has nearly all his cargo on board.

SHIP SCOTIA, FOR LONDON.

For freight or passage, apply to JOHN BRIDGES, Secretary.

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OCK SALT and Basket Salt, now Landing, at
 Gaymide
 50 tons rock salt in large lumps
 3 highgrade basket salt
ALFRED FAIRFAX and CO.
LIVERPOOL and Dairy Salt, now Landing, at
 Phoenix (Galva) wh.
 500 bags live rpool salt
 250 bags store dairy salt
ALFRED FAIRFAX and CO.
HUTCHINSON has ON HAND

Whiskey—Scotch, in ditto and cases
British gin, in ditto ditto
Old tom, in cases
Geneva, in ditto.

JAMES HENSON, Queen's-place.
The undersigned are now landing from the above vessel
X 6-4 9-4 10-4 black winter goods, comprising
bulletins, in white, blue, and sea lot
Ditto orange, black and natural, in various qualities
Ditto rose
Morocco, in black and coloured.
JAMES ALEXANDER AND CO., 1 Church-lane,
Wholesale and Retail Store of JAMES ALEXANDER AND CO.,
retail.
Calcutta hats, men's and boys'
Black silk hats
Drab and ditto
Twelve line cloths.
as usual.

YONGE'S CATHARINA - Just
landed! It's unnecessary, of every description. Handling,
and packing at Europe's best rates.
TEAM - ENQUIRY - The street.

WALKER'S.—A fine lot of **WALKER'S**, six and ten horse-power, of simple and reliable construction, with fine boilers, for sale by **HOW, WALKER, and CO.**

HERRY.—Sir William Duff Gordon and Co.'s celebrated cherry, in hogshead and quarter casks, sold at first-rate cheap-price. This wine is now in demand of the prime families. On sale by **R. M. MCCHESNEY, n's place.**

UNNEN'S DUBLIN PORTER, in 4 **barrels** on sale at **D. LANT'S** and **CO.** 337, 4 **thorough**

ORTLAND and **ROMAN** CEMENT, just landed, and on sale at the **Australian Marble Works**, in **Adelaide**, **Victoria.**

SEED OATS.—A prime sample, grown in the **dis-**

to purchase, at my residence, Georgetown, Windsor
N. RIDGE.

ORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON, for Sale
by the undersigned, at \$23 per ton. **ANDREW WILSON,**
Georgetown, N. C.

FOR SALE— A FINE LOT OF BUILDING
BRICKS AND CHICKEN BAY, — FOR SALE, a
Cottage, with two or four small garden Land, nearly in
completion. **W. DEAN AND CO.,** auctioneers.

FOR SALE, — A first-rate Cedar Shove Stand, per-
fectly new, suitable for a chemist or confectioner. A
lot of household &c. **J. F. G. —** street.

WORK FOR SALE, — 200 Barrels of Pork for Sale,
by **J. W. LARKINS & CO.,** Queen's-pase.

JOHN WILSON,

WINE WOOD RAILS—25 quart tumblers, wine
Ac. on N. L. E. F. O. R. S. 1/2, 3/4, Gung-street.
ICEBERG, as supplied to Mr. Sutton for the Market,
Arab's Shop, at the new Moulding Mills, Walmslow
at 1/6 of Dowline-street.

EDDAR and Pine selling at reduced prices. And
most pine on order, in long hauls from 8 to 34 lbs
green pine given all sizes.
—street West, next to the Robert Burns Tavern.

LUMBER FOR SALE, ex RELIANCE
Maple lumber, square edged
Oak, white pine
1 inch boards, tongue and groove, planed on both
— and short one
1 inch pine, white pine, green.

1	ditto boards, ditto	ditto	ditto	one side
1	ditto boards, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
1	ditto-ditto, carpenter	floor, boards,	ditto	ditto
1	ditto ditto,	ditto	ditto	ditto
1	ditto ditto,	ditto	ditto	ditto
2	ditto ditto,	ditto	ditto	ditto
	Weatherboards planned on one side			
	White and spruce pine joint, or scantling			
	LAMER, SPRY, and CO.			

TOOLS. TOOLS. TOOLS.—If you want good tools, call at JOHN SMITH'S. We have just received, ex Rubenham and John McVicar, the best of tools, of Moore's, and Moon, the best assortment of tools, of which that were ever imported into the West.

Oh—a few common tools to be cleared off at an price.

JOHN SMITH, 166, Pitt-st.

AP and CANDLES.—No. 1 Crown Soap, and
priced Ladies' Candles, of the very best quality, and at a
low price, at WILLIAM B. ALLEN'S, Sydney Soap and
Candle Store, 101, Market-street.

**ALLOW OIL! TALLOW OIL!! TALLOW
OIL!!!** In any quantity, and equal to sperm oil, at a
market price, at JOHN HUGHES and Sons, Vint
and Wine, 71, Adelaide, opposite the Sydney
Office—P and W. DEAN'S Store of House-
hold Furniture is now selling at still under cost.

**FURNITURE SALE at DEAN'S Furniture
Warehouse, Market-street; and High-street, West Mel-
bourne.**

**SHIPS' CABIN LAMPS and Candles for Sale
at DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse, Market-street.**

UNDESIGNED has been constantly on sale, at
store, 12, York-street, superior wine, spirits, and tobacco,
first brandy, and all colonial goods, and all other
goods, hosiery, glass, stationary, &c. the RICHARD JAMES
& Co., Wine Merchants, and General Importers.

UNSELL'S celebrated Patent Cooking Stove
for burning coal, coke, or charcoal.—F. N. UNSSELL
& Co., beg to inform their friends that they have in
operation their patent stoves, and, having recently re-
ceived the approval of the Imperial Government, they
are enabled to make a considerable reduction in the price of
their stoves are justly considered for their durability, as well
as for their economy in fuel, and are thought to be without
any Equivalents.

UNSELL & Co., 25, George-street.

POTATOES. POTATOES. POTATOES.

[illegible]

J. CROUCH, Importer, Essex, 27, George-street, opposite J. Burial Ground.

SKY-LIGHT PORTRAITS taken instantaneously, and brought to the latest Parisian mode, by the celebrated artist, Mr. J. G. M. Whistler, at the Gallery of Photography, at, next door to our own. PREMAN, BROTHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. FLAVIN BROTHERS, beg respectfully to inform Artists and amateurs that they have received, from a full supply of the most improved apparatus and Chemicals connected with the above, and will execute any order they may be favoured with, in the most complete and elegant manner, with compound subserbian lens, and all camera, and all plates, with compound subserbian lens, taking distant views, from the portable, to most delicate, and the travelling or tourist.

Fixed stars.
Evolving ditto
Hypocycle
Hypocycle of iron
Hypocycle of iron

Black and amber variegated
 Glass plates
 Daguerre plates
 Jodine boxes
 Bromine and mercury dyes
 Daguerre perna trays
 Porcelain dials
 Graded measures
 (of one cubic inch)
 Pen parrots
 The use of an apparatus will be given Louis Truett
 and Albert Phelanby, and every one of the students
 will be supplied. **FLAVELL, BROTHERS**, opticians and
 signers, 203, George-street.

NEW GOODS. — FLAVELL BROTHERS
 to inform the public, that they have just received
 from Messrs. W. & A. Pyral, of Lyons, France, a
 large and beautiful assortment of new goods,

ment complete ascertain they ever imported, of which
mentally solicit an early inspection. A few of the
most interesting articles are enumerated.

- 2 cases silver plate
- 1 box watches and jewellery
- 2 cases Filigree and Mason's, and Harrison's
plate
- 11 cases wall clocks, timepieces, and office dials
- 2 cases photographic camera and apparatus
- 1 case chemicals for titrimetry
- 2 cases surveying instruments
- 2 case single lanterns and slides
- 1 case microscope and slides
- 2 cases terrestrial and celestial globes, all sizes
- 1 case telescope and microscope
- 2 cases Mathew's chemical cabinets and apparatus
- 1 case gold and silver lace and threads.

FLAYVELL BROTHERS,
Jewellers and Silversmiths, 204, George-st.,
SILVER PLATE—FLAYVELL BROTHERS
have, THIS DAY, received ex Washington Irving,
the Silver Plate, consisting of
centre pieces
cups
are; jugs
see services
silverware baskets
some of the above are fitted in
of presentation plate; also, children's can-
new patterns; spoons and forks of kid's, green's, &
diamond, fiddle, and other patterns, in sets or in smaller

Hock bottles
Cups and goblets
Silver candlesticks
Ice-trays
liquor and crust rack
Morsees cases, and any ap-
children's canisters
of kid's, green's, &
diamond, fiddle, and other patterns, in sets or in smaller

to complete sets. The above are from
London and are manufactured in-house, and are all
made by J. N. VELLE, BROTHER, goldsmith and jeweller, 24,
St. April 18th.

BOOTS, SHOES, BOOTS, SHOES
SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF, at a great
reduction, the entire stock now on
hand, comprising every description of ladies' and gentlemen's boots and
shoes; also, youths' and children's, in great variety and
quantity. To make room for a new stock lately imported from
Paris.

WANTED PAPER FOR SALE.—Apply to Mr.
FORD, Herald Office.

news-page1501382

VICTORIA

TASMANIA.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.—On Tuesday Mr. T. Francis Cox, the purveyor of her Majesty's General Hospital, charged a man named Henry Ware, late in his service, with stealing a pair of wellington boots. The prosecutor missed the boots on Friday morning, and on taking prisoner, who had been discharged the previous day, with the theft, he admitted having taken them, and the same evening they were thrown over into his yard. Prisoner's defence was that the boots

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

OPENING OF ALLEN'S CREEK CHAPEL.—At Allen's creek, three miles north of Kapunda, a neatly-shafts stone chapel, for the use of the Bible Christians, was opened on Sunday, the 15th of March. Three sermons were preached on the occasion to crowded congregations of those in the neighbourhood. Mr. W. Farnham, Mr. Rowe, and at the evening by Mr. W. Farnham, were the Bible Christian ministers. On Monday, the 16th, a public tea-meeting took place in the chapel, and was attended by a large number of persons. Tables were provided gratuitously for the refreshment of the congregation. The tea-meeting being over, a public meeting commenced, and very animated and appropriate addresses were delivered by Messrs. Farnham, Rowe, and Farnham. The land on which the chapel stands was presented by the gift of the Bible Christian Society by Mr. Trelowe, of Allen's Creek. The total cost of the building is £240, towards which £150 has already been subscribed.

THE TREASURY OF THE CHURCH.

CONTINUATION OF ENGLISH NEWS

might not give the second reason for refusing the request to which I have alluded, viz., that measures have been taken to wipe out the war from the memory, by which those evils would be remedied, and by which the administration of the war would be vigorously and, as was to be hoped, successfully prosecuted. I was, however, more disposed to give the first reason, because it is obvious that the formation of a committee on the subject, a committee sitting for weeks, perhaps for months, would detract to the efficiency of those military purposes which would be necessary. There was, therefore, the strongest inducement, if possible, to reject such an objection to the inquiry which the hon. and learned gentleman proposed to make but, Sir, I am not sure that it was impossible, for myself, to urge with truth, and that it was my conscience, and with truth, that objection, to the proposition for a committee. (Hear, hear.) I hope the House will here permit me to refer to some circumstance

hear (Hear hear) With respect to the first

heretofore some military officer who was in the House of Commons, and I am glad to see that he has been so far from being always bad as he is now, and therefore it could not have been expected that he would be so good in the House of Commons. I considered the various objections of Lord Aberdeen, and on the 28th of November I wrote as follows :—

"I have, therefore, having cleared the ground of all these obstructions, to the real question, What are the requirements of the great war in which we are engaged? Setting aside all historical references both on your part and mine, I think it is clear either that we must have a man capable of himself the active and moving spirit of the whole machine, or else that if War must have delegated authority to control other departments. (Hear, hear). Neither is the case under the present arrangement."

"The cabinet," it is true, in its recent meetings, does much to relieve our anxieties; but a cabinet is a cumbersome and unwieldy instrument for carrying on war. It can furnish suggestions, or make a decision

them was appointed. At the commencement of the

the motion for inquiry; but for my own part I felt that I could not do so, and I therefore wrote in very short terms, a note expressing stating the terms of the motion, a not a resignation.

"Chesham-place, June 23, 1855."

"My dear Lord Aberdeen,—Mr. Roebuck has given notice of a motion to inquire into the conduct of the war. I do not see how this motion is to be resisted; but, as it involves a censure upon the War departments, with some of my colleagues connected, my only course is to tender my resignation. I have no doubt that to request you will lay my humble resignation of the office which I have the honour to hold, before the Queen, with the expression of my gratitude for her Majesty's confidence many years.

"I remain, my dear Lord Aberdeen, yours truly,
"J. R. KENNEL."

To that note I received no answer, but on the following evening my noble friend informed me that he

moderate amounts of income, which is not unusual.

very great extent, namely, that I have laboured to be an exclusive party, and required all power and office for itself, and was not prepared to support any system of administration in which it did not enjoy that monopoly. My opinion was that the Government was unjust to me; and the conduct of the Whigs was equally unjust to me two years fully justifies my opinion. I will venture to say that no party ever behaved with greater honour or more disinterested patriotism than the Whigs have done in the last period, had supported the Government of Lord Aberdeen with pride, and it will ever be my pride to the last day of my life, to have belonged to a party which, as I conceive, upholds the true principles of freedom and the last rights of man. Whether in or out of office, it will be my endeavour to maintain and to serve the principles which the great Whig party has laid down. The noble lord sat down amidst considerable cheering from both sides of the House.

TOPOL.

— jusqu'au cœur de nos ennemis—dont la dernière heure a sonné! Vous criez, Vive votre mort, lorsque je me lancerai à votre tête, et que nous n'aurons pas donné contre l'assaut, c'est pour des raisons particulières a moi connues. — [Don't say that] — Vive Carobert, my brave fellows, but Vive l'Empereur, and let this cry re-echo to the hearts of every Vive your General, whose last hour has struck. You shall hear it again when I place myself at your head.

the breach. If we have not

The majority of our own officers with whom I have conversed know General Canrobert by sight, and he is exactly the man to fulfil the letter his fatal and remarkable promise to the troops.

The *Press* has published a letter from the Duke of Cambridge, dated the 24th of the month, in which he has taken on him an embargo on several vessels laden with provisions and ammunition for the Russian army. The admirals have declared all the ports in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov in a state of strict blockade.

The *Monitor* announces that letters have been received from Vienna to the 19th instant, which state that such was the activity of Omar Pasha, that the last of the transports conveying the Turkish army to the Crimea had sailed on the 18th.

Intelligence up to the 13th instant, from the Crimea, has been received at Vienna. Very considerable reinforcements had arrived to the Allies. Liprandi has again advanced his outposts to the Tchernaya. 40,000 Russians and eighty guns defend the lines of Perceps.

The *Monitor* announces the completion of the telegraph which unites the allied armies, and necessarily conveys instantaneously messages to and from the most important points of the vast camp.

It is expected that an hospital, at Smyrna, will shortly be ready for the reception of about 2000; and it is also contemplated to form an establishment for convalescents at Rhodes, a plan which, from the healthiness of its climate, gives many advantages.

The *Excelsior*, Jan. 5.—General Pennefather has left here for Constantinople, his invalidity, he is, however, though greatly debilitated, not in any danger. The Duke of Cambridge has quitted Malta. His health is still bad.

General Brown is about to resume his command in the Crimea. According to Russian reports of the 13th instant, from Sebastopol, many men of the allied armies desert to them.

In the night of the 7th instant, the Russians made a sortie against the parallel situated in front of battery No. 19. They were repulsed at close quarters by our soldiers, and being vigorously assailed, retreated, leaving several dead on the field.

The *Our Duties* (Feb. 1855).—According to intelligence from Warsaw, the Russians, on the 9th, made a rather important sortie from Sebastopol. It was directed against the English, who repulsed the Russians, and forced them to retreat with loss. The combat was finished when the French came up to the assistance of their allies.

In the night of the 11th instant, 150 Russians attacked our lines. Repulsed after a hand-to-hand fight, which lasted several minutes, they quitted our works, leaving seven dead and two wounded prisoners. Our loss was five wounded.

BOMBAY, January 2.—A detachment of the 10th Hussars arrived here, destined for the Crimea, and were despatched immediately.

Advices from Alexandria, to the 19th instant, have been received, which state that new convoys of munitions of war have been sent to the Crimea by Sird Pasha.

On the 9th, Lord Raglan communicated to the troops the resolutions of the two Houses of Parliament, and congratulated them on this appreciation of their services.

The same resolutions were communicated to the French troops, and in the order of the day General Canrobert says:—"This striking manifestation is not only a proof of esteem of which you may well be proud; it is the expression of the sympathy of the whole of Europe, which, in the midst of the horrors of war, has not forgotten the value of a demonstration; and I shall feel all the more proud to see you, in your name and your own, that you are so close to the goal, that the tide of good fortune which is now turning, and blood shed in common, between our brave companions in arms—the British army—and ourselves."

The *Morning Chronicle* says:—"According to the latest accounts, Lord Raglan had more than 28,000 men of all arms fit for service; and the crowded state of his hospital is owing to a succession of hard-fought actions, like Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, as well as to the effects of the climate, and the hardships of a winter campaign. The proportional number of sick, we repeat, is much smaller than that which existed in the Duke of Wellington's army a few months before he landed in England. The total loss of 6000 of his bravest troops, and the loss of 25,000 men in hospital, of whom 19,000 were British soldiers (including as stated in his despatches) the whole of the recruits last arrived from England, and the state of things the Duke loudly complained; and it is admitted on all hands that if he had not been a great general, the War Office would have ruined the army, and disgraced England. Now, it is the general who is to blame."

The following is from a Roman Catholic chaplain with the army in the Crimea:—"Before Sebastopol, January 8.—My dear brother—Here we are in the midst of dread, and the falling in heavy showers, so that it is difficult to leave the tent. You may judge how nice and comfortable we are. The strongest amongst us is struck down. As yet I have been able to attend to my duties, which, as you may suppose, are not very pleasant. The hardships and privations of all, but particularly of the sick, are very great. Their patience and resignation afford me great comfort and consolation. The fine army that entered the Crimea a few months ago is fast melting away, not more than one-half, or perhaps, it is more correct, one-quarter, will hail the warm rays of spring. The rest will have lost life—the busy pump and circumstance of the household, and the cheerful and comfortable life of the Crimea, and elsewhere. You read, we do, the details of the comforts for the army in the Crimea; they are nothing but cruelties. We have received nothing of these patriotic luxuries—wooden houses, sheepskin coats, preserved meats, &c. We are weary of this siege. As regards myself, my duties would be the same, whatever changes things work; but I must confess I would much rather attend the men on the field, than in the hospital, reduced as they are living skeletons by this murderous dysentery. I was speaking the other day to one of the medical officers as to the amount of men per week who in our division alone are rendered useless to the army by this scourge of dysentery. [The letter is indistinct here—it looks like 800.] In our division, then, we require a new regiment every week to keep up our strength. Where will the present army be in a few months. The operations in the trenches go on bravely; a few more weeks, and, indeed, we care very little about the siege just now. The frost has set in. It is not more severe than at home, but we feel it more, situated as we are. If I could get rid of this dysentery, that is, a very painful, I should be as well, if not better, than when I was with you."

An official report, addressed to the Minister of War at St. Petersburg, states that from the 17th of October to the 29th of November, 1 general, staff officers, 14 other officers, and 789 rank and file of Russian troops, had been killed at Sebastopol; and that, in the same space of time, 3 generals, 24 staff officers, 104 other officers, and 2934 rank and file had been wounded.

According to accounts from the Crimea, the total number of men put *hors de combat* from the 25th of September (exclusive consequently of the defeat of Alma) to the 27th of December does not exceed 29,769, including prisoners taken and deaths from disease or other causes not resulting from wounds. The following are the details:—

Killed or died of wounds 7,820
Wounded 1,617
Prisoners 4,019
Died of disease, accident, &c. 26,763

Now, supposing this detail to be correct—which many reasons conduce to believe is not the case—two items more are to be added, which will considerably swell the total. First comes the loss at the Alma, which in Prince Menshikov's report was given as 1793 killed and wounded, and captured, or a total of 4782. But not a doubt exists that this return, which also omitted prisoners taken, was far beneath the true loss, and that upwards of 6000 men were absent from roll call on the day following the defeat. Secondly, it is evident that the above details relate to the losses of the troops, and do not include those of the navy and marines, which are given by the Russian *Naval Magazine* at 3865, up to the 27th of November. But as the sailors and marines have been mainly exposed to fire in the fortresses batteries, and have taken a prominent and honourable share in the action, since the last-mentioned date, it may be fairly assumed that their loss, including deaths by disease, down to the 27th of December, has fallen little short of 4600 men. The detail, then, would stand thus:—

Losses at the Alma, of all kinds 6,000
Ditto, from September 25 to December 27 26,763
Ditto of navy, from October 17 to December 27 4,500
Total 37,263

The strongest possible grounds exist, meantime, for calculating the total losses, under the diverse heads, given in the first detail, at more than 40,000 men, of whom at least three-fourths is that is, 30,000 men—have not rejoined, or cannot rejoin. Indeed, if we look to the official paper returns of the strength of battalions marching from Bessarabia, or when preparing for action in the Crimea, and compare them with the number declared to have been brought into action when defeat has ensued, it is incontestable that there exists a difference in minus, of 6000 men (16th and 17th divisions) and the battalions of the Alma, 1000 strong on paper, were officially declared not to have exceeded 700; and the battalions of the Crimea, 2000 strong on paper, not to have exceeded 1000. We therefore repeat, that if the Russians themselves admit their losses, in men put *hors de combat* by sword and sickness, to amount to 35,000, it is rather under than above the lowest amount. Taking, however, the Russian returns as a basis for calculation, and dividing the amount by the number of divisions actually engaged, we give a death toll of 329. It may be added, that the 27th of December lost 550 officers, including 140 naval.

A letter from the French camp says:—"The cold here makes it impossible to breathe, freezing point is 20 degrees below zero. The thermometer (centigrade) marks 2 degrees below zero. This is a mere prelude. The mountains above Inkerman are covered with snow, which does not fall until later at the peninsula of the Chersonese. The sea is covered with ice, and the ice is partly sheltered from the north wind by the icebergs. The arrangements adopted by our soldiers will protect them from the rigors of the season. With their usual skill and intelligence, they have succeeded in establishing chimneys in the tents, and the smoke of the weather gets low, that of the good spirit of the army is not for a single moment faint. Our young conscripts rise very soon to the level of their seniors. I know that the day before yesterday the General-in-Chief, Lord Raglan, was in the trenches, and he has an admirable army to second him. According to the most accurate information, conveyance by the sea cannot be considered in the Crimea, and even a small number of the above are above Perceps, as a mode of transport of a permanent and regular nature, because the snow does not generally remain sufficiently long, and with the necessary degree of solidity. The Russians cannot therefore count upon the sledges in the interior of the Crimea, and it will not be possible for them to make use of them to a certain distance above Perceps. It is an interesting sight to see our riflemen creep along, like foxes or the town, when cannon are being fired, and the walls of the town are in reply to their rifles. At night it is a continual *feu d'artifice*. Duty in the trenches lasts 24 hours, without counting the time employed in going and returning. We pass one night out of three in a light or ditch full of water, where it is impossible to hold a fire to keep out the cold. One's back against the gabions, one's feet on a heap of stones, the musket in the hand, and without seeing one another, officers and men struggle on, and the only way to start to their feet on the first alarm of the sentry. The other night, in a deluge of rain, and in complete darkness, some twenty of those intrepid soldiers, our army as *efforts perdus*, because they risk their lives in the most dangerous positions, passed out of our trenches. Two led the way, one behind the other, at a distance of five paces. The called them *hommes de paille*, because of the way they went. They all crept along on their bellies, and the silence. Their chief, an old Zouave, had taught them. As each man lies down, he glides along his rifle, and thus gets on without making a sound. The Zouave, always ready to bound to his feet should an enemy surprise him. The first in advance acted as a guide, he was the way; the second communicated with the officer, and the third acted as a scout. The eyes and ears on the alert. The path they took was a circuit. They had to leave on their right an earthenwork occupied by Russians. To fall upon it, carry it, or to be taken by surprise, would not have been a difficult task, but it would have given the alarm. It was necessary to double it and glide between it and the ditch, to inspect the enemy's works, and return without being taken by the enemy. The path they took was a circuit. They had to leave on their right an earthenwork occupied by Russians. To fall upon it, carry it, or to be taken by surprise, would not have been a difficult task, but it would have given the alarm. It was necessary to double it and glide between it and the ditch, to inspect the enemy's works, and return without being taken by the enemy. The path they took was a circuit. They had to leave on their right an earthenwork occupied by Russians. 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THE PERFECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHY
To combine the fidelity of the photograph with the brilliant color of the picture is a task that can be accomplished by perfecting the art of portraiture. This is daily effected at **FRANKMAN, BROTHERS' Gallery of Photography**, in George-town, where the advantage of a spacious sky-light room, for giving the best effects of light and shadow are combined with the experience and taste in a experience in pre-paring portraits free from that harshness and vulgarity of appearance which too often characterize the work of the amateur. Next door but one to the Post-office, **FRANKMAN, BROTHERS**.

THE PORTRAIT OF SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.
AUGUSTUS FITZ ROY, K.C.B., &c., painted by Mr.
K. Smith, is now on view at the rooms of Messrs. FREEMAN
Daguerotypist, George-street.

DAGUERRETYPE PORTRAITS.—Hed-
Price, at HART'S GALLERY, George-street. G
into another profession.

ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.
Board of Directors how to notify, &c. the time, &c.

in plans for the intended new building is extended to the 1st of June, and that further and more particular details will be furnished on application to John Ray, Esq., City Commissioner's Office, King-street. ALFRED H. STEPHEN, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MEDICAL SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Members are requested to return all bills by the 1st of May, and to borrow none till the 8th of May, so as to admit of arrangements about the catalogue being carried out.

April 28th, 1855.

NEWCASTLE. — AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL

PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors have appointed **J. B. STACEY, Esq.,** surgeon, their Medical Referee at Newcastle from whom forms of proposal may be obtained, and examination by whom prevents the necessity of personal attendance at the head office in Sydney.

ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—Persons who may be able to furnish the Infirmary with copies of the *Australian Report* for the years 1845 and 1846 will greatly oblige him by forwarding them to the House Steward.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FITZ ROY IRON AND COAL MINING COMPANY
Incorporated by Act of Council, with limited Liability.
Capital £200,000, in 10,000 shares of £ 20 each.
Deposit £1 p. r. share.
With a further deposit of £ one month after allotment, and
further call to exceed £1.

Frederick John Koberger, Esq., Chairman.
John Say Sparrow, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
William Randle, Esq. Thomas Woolley, Esq.
David Jones, Esq. Thomas Holmes, Esq.

BANKERS
The Union Bank of Australia (The Oriental Bank Corporation)
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Norton, Sons, and Parker.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
Charles James Hodgson, Esq.
This Company is formed principally for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the natives of the Colony of New South Wales.

The ores from the mine, and for the manufacture of bar, rod, plate, and every description of marketable iron. The Fitz Roy and Coal Mines are situated at Mittagong, in the county of Camden, within 75 miles of Sydney by the present dry road, and immediately on the line of the proposed railway from Sydney to Goulburn, where they will be distant from the Metropolis at least two hours' ride.

The well-known character of the Fitz Roy Iron Mine renders unnecessary to enter upon any minute description; the ores taken from these mines, yield on an average over 60 per cent metal, and are equal to the finest Swedish iron, the average

adapted being usually less than one-half of that amount.

Every natural change of the metal, its adaptation to every description of article to which iron can be applied, and to every transition into steel, have been fully ascertained and acknowledged by all who take an interest in the natural resources of this coal-field.

The two splendid blocks of ore, and the case of specimens, collected for the Paris Exhibition, bear testimony to the correctness of these remarks.

The Fox Run Estate covers an area of 600 acres, the mine being in the centre; the property is freehold, and wholly unencumbered.

Immediately adjoining this valuable property, a coal field

great extent, has recently been discovered, the product of which is equal to the best Newcastle coal. This field underlies a considerable portion of the 1000 acres leased by the Government to this Company on an extremely favourable royalty, and runs southwards to the Flinders River.

In the official letter, the reply given from the honorable the late Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. C. Macpherson, Esq., it is stated "that such a very liberal concession on the part of the Government was granted to the Company, in consequence of the expense that had been incurred in the discovery of the coal, and considering the working of the Pitts River Mines, com-

"It is my humble opinion that the rich beds of iron ore in the Fitz Roy Mines, and the infinite ramifications of main veins, which will result from their being worked, as well as the general betterment of the colony in the iron and steel construction and millinery section of the iron, was a

must soon connect its chief cities, not only warrant but require that every encouragement be given by the Government to persons disposed to search for coal on the lands in its possession, in the district, and further venture to ascertain the resources as far justified by the indications of a rich and extensive coal field, if properly conducted, must be successful."

The difficulty of procuring suitable fuel in the immediate neighbourhood had hitherto prevented these mines, except as perimeters, from being worked; this impediment is now entirely removed; in eleven different sinkings the coal has been

SOVEREIGN, and the principal stake is distant only one mile as the crow flies from the railway station, from which it is proposed to lay down a tram way on the road, recently completed by the Company, and from indications similar to those which led to the discovery of the richest seam, it is fully contemplated that one of 'gold' extent will be struck upon, on the Company's property, within one hundred yards of the works.

Apart from the present aspect of European affairs, the general substitution throughout the world of iron for wood, and the consequent increase in the demand for iron, has enabled England to complete her iron works, and to export the surplus, which greatly exceeds the supply, and which has been generally the case

an unprecedented extent. The rapidity of increasing requirements for the metal in all the Australian colonies are so great, that the interests of these countries is much to be considered in the working of The Pitts River Mine. The high range prices have been paid in Europe, will render it almost impossible in future to obtain colonial consumption of the metal. It is necessary, to deposit the metal on our wharves, but at prices far in excess of what we have hitherto been accustomed to, and should any circumstances occur, which is not impossible from the one-planet position of Europe, to prevent our obtaining any but a very limited supply, and perhaps no supply whatever, the Australian colonies

The Ore at the Pits Roy Mines, is high extending to a considerable depth, lies immediately on the surface, with usually formed strata, so that little, if any mining operations, are necessary, and the cost of extraction is consequently compared with similar descriptions of products from the other parts of the world, the labor required will be but trifling.

from the great purity of the ore, consequent on its having in the primitive state been subjected to some natural process, much of the expense attending the usual mode of smelting will be greatly diminished.

This Company will then not only be in a position to handle largely in the sale of its iron, but from the extensive and constant use of the coal, will be enabled to supply the whole of the City of Sydney and her large and increasing steam fleet with fuel, at one half, or at least the present price; the Shareholders of this Company thus possess far greater advantages than Shareholders in general, having two distinct resources whereon to rely for their dividends, namely, the Iron and the Coal, and both working at the same time and place.

Company out of the question, the whole colony is clearly interested in the working of these mines. The colonial market will then be regularly supplied with iron equal to the best English brands, and the consumer not subjected to the delay and uncertainty of a long sea voyage—the example thus set will afford an encouraging engagement to undertakings of a similar description. It will open up for us the most valuable articles of commerce the earth can produce, and while it will undoubtedly tend to her future advancement, it will materially tend to strengthen her position in the world.

COMPANY, 212, George-street, Sydney, where application for shares addressed to the Secretary, is requested to be forwarded, and for application, and all information relating to the Company be obtained.

Pending negotiations with England a limited number of shares only will be issued.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Board of Directors of "The Fins Iron Iron and Coal Mining Company."

GENTLEMEN,

I have to request that you will allot me _____ shares of the _____

Name in full.....
 Residence
 Profession
 If absent, name of Agent
 Residence of Agent
 day of 185

HORTICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
PRESIDENT :
His Excellency the Governor-General.
VICE-PRESIDENTS :
Sir Charles Nicholson and Sir Thomas L. Mitchell.
TREASURER :
Mr. D. Shepherd.
HONORARY SECRETARY :
Mr. W. Leslie.
COUNCIL :
Mr. G. B. Nichols, Mr. J. C. ... Mr. ...

W. S. Wall	Mr. M. H. Phipps
Richard Hill	W. Funk
Doctor Houston	M. Guilfoyle
Mr. E. K. Silvester	Whitehead
W. Deane	Creswick
H. K. Webb	C. Pratt
L. O. D. James	C. Jessup
F. Ferguson	L. C. Shepherd
B. Driver	T. W. Shepherd
G. F. Angus	K. Henderson

RULE 2.—That the objects of this Society be the development

and encouragement of Horticultural and Botanical Science, holding meetings, monthly or otherwise, at which members are invited to read papers and essays, deliver lectures, and discuss the subjects connected with these sciences; by instituting periodical Exhibitions, for which a Medal will be awarded for merit by establishing an Experimental Garden, at the principle of London Horticultural Society; and, finally, by promoting the publication of the Transactions of the Society, and the advancement of its objects generally in an appropriate form.

Members, subscribers, and the public generally, are informed that, in pursuance of the above Rule No. 2, the first Meeting will be held on

an Opening Address will be delivered.

ov.au/nla.news-page1

Plans may be inspected, and tracings obtained, at the Company's Survey Office, Newcastle.
(Signed) **MARCUS F. BROWNIEG.**
General Superintendent.
A. A. Co.'s Office, Stroud, 21st April, 1856.

